Right of Reparations Act 2025

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This act serves as a basis for the natural right of reparations to the African American communities, individuals, and personified United States citizens. Nationally, reparations are owed to African Americans by natural birthright and continuing lineage of ancestry. There are only three (3) points to this act and this act may be brief. This act serves to seek the attention of the United States Congress, in adherence to reparations long overdue for payments to African Americans, following the end of the Civil War. Which was officially documented by former president, Andrew Johnson on August 20th, 1866.

I states—

(1) Any African American citizen of the United States has the natural right to receive historical reparations. “Reparations” or “historical reparations,” is defined as the overdue sum of money to the African American ancestor, community, family, or continuing lineage and individual hereof specifically, in the present day America.

(2) We should also refer to ‘historical reparations’ being an advancement of now, to those who are of modern day continuing-lineage of earlier African Americans since the beginning of the Americas (circa. 1619 officially).

(3) At the last congregations of the end of the Civil War (1866), former slavers (a.k.a human traffickers) were paid a dower, or what was considered “reparations for their losses” in order to replace the utilization of human bodies in chattel slavery. “Utilization” is defined here as unpaid labor or laborers forced to work, into potentially death.

(4) Therefore, the U.S. government systemically allowed the financial compensation of slavers, as a free financial replacement for their “loss-of-slaves,” at the end of the Civil War (1866). A “slaver” can be defined as the privileged pusillanimous or adversary that continued the ill-enigma of white ideology or supremacy beliefs.

(5) African Americans were never compensated at the end of the Civil War (1866). Nor were African Americans given the same opportunities of reparations as their white adversaries were dutifully provided without reaction or reason.

(6) In those frivolous yet tumultuous times, African Americans were seen as less-than-human beings on a regular accord. These humans were shackled, beaten, forced into unsanitary living conditions, and many females along with children, were taken advantage of in inhumane capacities. All the while, many were still unpaid and forced to survive off the table scraps of their adversary's rations. This was far from the general normalities of society, then and now.

(7) African Americans suffered tremendously beyond human capacity, and yet still survived to tell the stories of the world's most brutal and prolonged history in the modern eras.

II states—

(1) Need we mention the other examples of reparations paid out to those such as: Japanese American citizens, after the Second World War. Before Japanese people in America became citizens, they were immigrants by standard definition. They were not honored by the 14th amendment clause, nor the U.S. government honored their existence before, during, and after the Second World War. By presumption, unless their children were born on U.S. soil to that advantage, were the children considered "legal."

(2) The U.S. government made many efforts to give Japanese citizens compensation through various programs, some lesser known. Programs involved were the JACL or Japanese American Citizens League, followed by the passing of the Japanese American Evacuation Act of 1948 which backed the JACL claims. This act was made to pertain to the covering of "property-losses" during internment of Japanese citizens. One advocate, George Schuyler was a notable African American journalist at the time who was also involved in getting reparations for Japanese Americans.

(3) Many African Americans of the Civil Rights Movement were also involved in the aiding of getting reparations directly for Japanese Americans. It was then in 1988, when Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act, that Japanese Americans received financial compensation of up to $20,000 U.S. Dollars in total.

(4) This would still not be enough financial compensation to cover African Americans, generally who have been through generation after generation after evolving generations from 1866. Essentially what the U.S. did was impose the example of doing everything for anyone else indiscreetly, except for African Americans. This being while African Americans

made up the majority of culturally natural birthright citizens. This being while African Americans were still segregated and separated by law from generally most citizens.

III states—

(1) In summary, reparations are dutifully owed to African Americans. Henceforth, the amount for reparations is outlined in the last point, and to why this amount is important. Reparations should be a choice for African Americans, as an “opt-in” option for each individually documented African American in the United States.

(2) The payments should be made over a consecutive sixty (60) years, in a numerical lifetime. “Sixty” can also be defined as; sixty years of monthly payments, if one chooses this option up to that monthly rate.

(3) The monthly payment amount to each individual African American citizen, should be exactly $1,866.00 U.S. Dollars at the end of every month, if one chooses so. A proper survey can identify the option for an individual to opt-in and choose how they would like the monthly payments to be received, and for how long within the sixty (60) year numerical lifetime.

(4) In counter, this could be considered the private option monthly-stimulus for each African American and African American community. These reparations are considered an option and can be mailed out along with a survey to provide the correct accommodations. In order for someone to be validated for reparations they must be a legal citizen, and provide a copy of their Photo-Identification along with the survey completed. Surveys can be submitted electronically, as up to modern par.

IV states—

(1) What these reparations represent, is not only the very far overdue payment to African American individuals as a whole, but while essentially paying respects to the ancestry that laid the foundation for America, will this also bring a new streamline of economic fortitude with opportunities of continent advancement. African Americans are one of the largest consumer groups in the United States alone, while also funding the majority of most major corporations.

(2) To have every African American given the option and opportunity to receive reparations, will increase the dynamic of how fast the economy will grow within a few hours at a time. This money will help recirculate financial proceedings in many areas of the economy that are weakened by direct systemic interruption. This will also bring back the spending power and restructure of America's title as a "powerhouse," instead of a Failed State.

(7) As this article concludes, we shall see a great mass in money circulation when reparations are justified and paid back to those who surely deserved it from the last days of a world-changing Civil War. As to also conclude, that reparations will not only increase the demand for supply, but bring back the earnest will of trade outside of regular business. Those who deserve reparations are only outlined even in this conclusion to be African Americans.

(8) America should not only be known by the phrase "land of the free, home of the brave," but include the ideas that we as a country can also be "saved."

Notarized: T.H. Records
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